

North America. This, with scarcely any doubt, may, from the observations given in this paper, be regarded as that of the maximum of the Cordilleran glacier, and to it I would propose to apply the name of the Albertan stage or formation.

The Saskatchewan gravels may very possibly represent the Lafayette formation of the eastern states. This correlation has been suggested by Mr Upham, but it is prudent as yet to hold it subject to correction, for there appears to be some danger of referring to a single formation various remote gravelly deposits found below boulder-clays. It is, however, maintained by Professor C. H. Hitchcock that the Lafayette represents the earliest epoch of glaciation in eastern America, which in itself appears to give at least some force, with our present information, to the hypothesis that we find the greatest development of glacial agencies at this same time in the maximum spread of the Cordilleran ice-sheet, while only at a later date did the center of ice distribution migrate to the Laurentian plateau. Such a migration must have been in intimate connection with the vast relative changes of level, of which some striking evidence is found in the particular region now under consideration.

In these later pages of this paper it may be that conjecture has in some instances been pushed too far, but so long as it is understood to be merely a tentative discussion of the facts given, without comment, in the body of the paper, it cannot be misleading. In this southwestern part of Alberta it is at least manifest that the records exist, more or less obscured and interwoven, of a complicated series of conditions during the Glacial period, the final reading of which must add materially to our knowledge of the glacial history of the continent as a whole.